DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 241 078 JC 840 090

AUTHOR Chestnut, Erma Ruth
TITLE The Economic Impact of Schenectady County Community College on Schenectady County, 1981-82.
INSTITUTION Schenectady County Community Coll., Schenectady, N.Y.
PUB DATE [83]
NOTE 79p.
PUB TYPE Reports - Research/Technical (143) -- Tests/Evaluation Instruments (160) -- Statistical Data (110)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC04 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *Community Benefits; Community Colleges; *Costs; Economic Research; *Educational Economics; *Expenditures; Questionnaires; School Community Relationship; School District Spending; School Personnel; Two Year Colleges; Two Year College Students
IDENTIFIERS *Economic Impact; Economic Impact Studies

ABSTRACT

This report on the economic impact of Schenectady County Community College (SCCC) uses a modification of the Caffrey and Isaacs model to assess SCCC-related local business volume, SCCC costs and benefits to the Schenectady County government, and the likely impact on the county if SCCC did not exist. Part I provides background to the study, including information on relevant research, the characteristics of SCCC and the characteristics of the county. Part II presents a summary of the findings and study conclusions, pointing out that the 1981-82 SCCC operating budget was $5,456,878; that total local business volume related to SCCC was $8,045,452; that Schnectady County contributed $798,615 to the SCCC operating budget in 1981-82; and that SCCC provides 205 full-time equivalent jobs and accounts for 406 additional jobs created by the local spending associated with the college. Part III details SCCC-related business volume, including data on SCCC revenues, local expenditures, local employment, and the population associated with SCCC. SCCC costs to the Schenectady County government are itemized in part IV in terms of capital spending and operating costs. After part V examines SCCC benefits to the county, part VI looks at the net cost of SCCC to the local government. Observations concerning the impact on the county if SCCC did not exist are presented in part VII, followed by information on the methodologies, assumptions, and calculations used in the study. Appendices provide questionnaires and financial data. (LAL)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

K. A. Zipf

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

☐ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☒ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official NIE position or policy.

ED241078

THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF SCHENECTADY COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE ON SCHENECTADY COUNTY 1981-82

Erma Ruth Chestnut, Ed.D.
Director, Institutional Research

An activity partially funded under Title III of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (as amended) Strengthening Developing Institutions Program (SDIP)
Contract Number G008100889

Schenectady County Community College
78 Washington Avenue
Schenectady, New York 12305

JC 840 090

SCHENECTADY COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

ECONOMIC IMPACT STUDY

"A County board weighs the value of a community college to the community to young people, to business and industry, against its possible cost."

from "The League of Women Voters Looks at Schenectady Community College," pamphlet September 30, 1966

SCHENECTADY COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Washington Avenue
Schenectady, New York 12305

Office of
the President

Telephone
518-346-6211

January 24, 1983

To: Mr. Thomas Wright, Chairman
Schenectady County Board of Representatives

Mr. Donald Putnam, Chairman
College Board of Trustees

From: Wright L. Lassiter, Jr.
President

Subj: ECONOMIC IMPACT OF SCHENECTADY COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

We are pleased to submit for your review and consideration our first effort at developing a study of the economic impact of Schenectady County Community College on our service area. In the pages that follow, you will see quantitative data regarding the flow of revenue and expenditures, and the impact of the college on elements of both the public and private sectors.

It is acknowledged that the community colleges of the State University of New York are a major source of trained employees for the State. The data contained in this report confirms both the present and future economic benefits that derive from the community colleges.

In some ways, the economic impacts of education can be compared to the impacts of business. Just as businesses invest in additional capital to expand their earnings, individuals and society can invest in education to expand earnings and increase productivity. By paying some costs in the present, they generate greater returns in the future. This kind of long-term investment is often called human capital.

By measuring short-term impacts, businesses also can better gauge the effects of their efforts on a community. Colleges can make similar assessments by tracing their revenue and expenditures throughout a region, or service area, during a particular time frame. Funds enter the economy through the colleges from State and local sponsor appropriations, from other county chargebacks, from student fees and tuition, and from Federal and private sources. The funds are circulated through the economy by expenditures of the college for salaries, purchases of materials, and capital improvements.

The data from an economic impact study will also enable State and local jurisdictions to better see how its community college contributes to the economic base. In addition, officials of the college may discover how certain of their activities, which were thought to be purely internal matters, affect the community in direct and measurable ways.

It is my hope that both the members of the Board of Representatives and the Board of Trustees will have a greater appreciation for the economic role of Schenectady County Community College as a result of this study effort.

While a number of individuals have made major contributions to this product, I want to express appreciation to Dr. Erma R. Chestnut for performing all of the staff work, Dr. Gene Winter of the Two-Year Community College Center at the State University of New York at Albany, Mr. William Westcott of the Schenectady County Chamber of Commerce, and the full membership of the ad hoc advisory committee which assisted in the drafting of the survey instruments. Without the help of this group of individuals, this effort would not have been possible.

Finally, we are equally pleased that it was possible to finance this study with a planning grant from the U.S. Department of Education under the Title III (Strengthening Developing Institutions Program).

WLL/vlr

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Economic impact studies are becoming an increasingly useful activity for colleges and universities which depend on financial support from tax monies. For community colleges such studies indicate a concern for accountability to the taxpayers in the sponsorship area.

The basic model used in the economic impact studies reviewed prior to the present study was begun is Estimating the Impact of a College or University on the Local Economy by John Caffrey and Herbert H. Isaacs. The study was commissioned by the American Council on Education, and the results were published in 1971.

The models constructed by Caffrey and Isaacs require modification to fit particular situations. Two studies done for community colleges in the State University of New York system, The College and the Local Economy: the Economic Impact of Genesee Community College on Genesee County, 1977, and The Economic Impact of Mohawk Valley Community College upon Oneida County, 1978) were very useful references in the design and conduct of the Schenectady County Community College Economic Impact Study.

The Two-Year College Development Center at SUNY Albany assisted in the construction of the survey questionnaires and in the tabulation of the survey data.

A study of this sort can be done only with the cooperation and participation of many people. Information and referrals were supplied by Schenectady County government officials, City of Schenectady government officials, people in several departments of New York State government, school district administrators, town

administrators, and administrators throughout Schenectady County Community College.

This study was done by the SCCC Office of Institutional Research, Dr. Erma Ruth Chestnut, Director. It was begun as an activity funded by a Planning Grant from the Title III Strengthening Developing Institutions Program of the United States Department of Education.

Particular and special thanks are offered to the following persons:

Dr. Wright L. Lsssiter, Jr., President of SCCC

Karl A. Zipf, Dean of Administration

Robert E. Miller, Bursar

Rebecca Ronda-Palmieri, Assistant to the Dean of Administration

Lucille M. DiCesare, Registrar

SCCC faculty, staff, and students

Shirley Verteramo, stenographer in I R office

The author accepts sole responsibility for the methodologies, analyses, and presentation.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Letter from President Lassiter	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iv
PART I Background of the Study	1
PART II Summary and Conclusions	7
PART III SCCC - Related Local Business Volume	12
A. SCCC Revenues	13
B. SCCC-Related Local Expenditures	19
C. SCCC-Related Local Business Volume	22
D. Population Associated with SCCC	26
E. SCCC-Related Local Employment	32
PART IV SCCC Costs to the Schenectady County Government	34
A. Capital Spending	35
B. Operating Costs	36
PART V SCCC Benefits to Schenectady County Government	38
PART VI Net Cost of SCCC to Schenectady County Government	42

PART VII
Observations Concerning the Impact on Schenectady County of Not Having Schenectady County Community College 44

PART VIII
Methodologies, Assumptions, and Calculations 47

A. Methodologies and Assumptions 48

B. Student Spending Calculations 50

C. Staff Spending 57

D. Impact on School Districts 58

E. Impact on Municipalities 58

Appendix

A. Approved 1981-82 Operating Charge-back Rates for Community Colleges 62

B. Economic Impact Study -- Student Survey 64

C. Economic Impact Study -- College Staff Survey. 66

D. Sample Multipliers Used in Calculating Local Business Volume from College-related Expenditures 68

E. Schenectady County Contribution to the Schenectady County Community College 1977-81 69

F. Other (Schenectady County) Community College Charge-back Expenditures for the Years 1977-1981 70

G. Financial Aid to Schenectady County Residents 1981-82 71

H. Comparison of County Costs for Schenectady County Community College Students Attending Schenectady County Community College or Attending Hudson Valley Community College 72

Bibliography 73

FIGURES

PAGE

1. SCCC Revenue Budget 1981-82 14

2. SCCC Budgets for Five Years 15

3. Schenectady County Contributions to SCCC and Operating Charge-backs Collected in Five Years 17

4. SCCC - Related Local Expenditures 21

5. SCCC Student Unduplicated Headcount for Five Years, Full-time Students 28

6. SCCC Student Unduplicated Headcount for Five Years, Part-time Students and Total Count 29

TABLES

PAGE

1. Summary of Costs and Revenues Associated with SCCC in 1981-82 -- Public Sector 10
2. Summary of Costs and Revenues Associated with SCCC in 1981-82 -- Private Sector 11
3. SCCC Revenue Budget 1981-82 13
4. SCCC Budgets for Five Years by Revenue Sources 16
5. SCCC - Related Local Expenditures 20
6. Local Business Volume Generated by SCCC 23
7. Comparison of County Contributions with SCCC-Related Business Volume 25
8. SCCC Student Unduplicated Headcount for Five Years.. 27
9. Population Related to SCCC 31
10. Total Jobs Due to the College 33
11. Jobs at SCCC 33
12. Spending Associated with SCCC 33
13. Real Estate Taxes Lost Because SCCC Does Not Pay Taxes 36
14. SCCC Costs to Schenectady County Government 37
15. SCCC Benefits to Schenectady County Government 41
16. Population Surveyed -- Sample Size 49
17. Student Spending Formulae 50
18. Local Business Expenditures by SCCC Students 51
19. SCCC Full-time Enrollment 1981-82 53
20. SCCC Part-time Enrollment 1981-82 53
21. Schenectady County Expenditures per Student per Year 54

PAGE

22. SCCC Full-time Student Renters Living in Schenectady County 55

23. SCCC Part-time Student Renters Living in Schenectady County 56

24. SCCC Staff Spending in Schenectady County 57

25. School Districts' Spending Associated with SCCC 58

26. Municipal Spending Associated with SCCC 58

27. College-related Local Business Volume 59

PART I BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

PART I

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

A great deal of thoughtful exploration and discussion of the financial implications of having a community college in Schenectady County preceded the decision by the County Board to establish a community college in Schenectady County. The possible economic impact was very seriously considered by the League of Women Voters[1], the Chamber of Commerce Education Committee, the Community College Study Committee[2], and the Education Committee of the Schenectady County Board of Representatives using the best information available at the time.

In 1982, sixteen years after the LWV study and thirteen years after the opening of the College, a study of the economic impact, including both costs and benefits, of Schenectady County Community College on the County of Schenectady was made. The results of that study form this report.

An ERIC Junior College Resource Review article in March, 1980, said, "Most studies of economic impact define the service region of the college as a beneficiary of college spending in five areas: local services and capital expenditures, jobs, employee salaries, local expenditures by staff and students for housing rental and personal expenses, and property tax revenues. A simple circular cash-flow model is used to examine college expenditures and a relationship is established between institutional spending and the economic benefits accruing

---

[1] from "The League of Women Voters Looks at Schenectady Community College," pamphlet September 30, 1966

[2] Community College Report, prepared for the Schenectady County Board of Representatives by the Community College Study Committee, July, 1966.

to the community. Since expenditures by one party become disposable income for another party, a multiplier effect occurs and the direct economic impact of a college can be determined."[1]

In 1971 the American Council on Education published Estimating the Impact of a College or University on the Local Economy, by Caffrey and Isaacs. The basic models (collections of equations) in this manual, adapted to specific situations, have figured prominently in economic impact studies done for Mohawk Valley Community College on Oneida County (1978), for the State University of New York at Buffalo on Erie County (1982), for Genesee Community College on Genesee County (1977), for Northern Illinois University on the city of DeKalb, etc. The Caffrey and Isaacs models were the base for the present study of the economic impact of SCCC on the County of Schenectady.

A community college, by its very name, is a creature of its specific community and sponsor. The geographical location, the population centers, the business and industry mix, the tax base, and the governmental unit sponsor(s) are among the major factors considered in planning by community colleges. While there was a statewide plan of the State University of New York for the location of community colleges in New York State following the creation of the State University of New York in 1948, the decision to have a community college in a particular area was made by the local sponsoring unit of government, in SCCC's case the County Board of Representatives.

The SUNY Master Plan - Revised 1960 included a map of existing and planned

---

[1]Richard L. Alfred, "Socioeconomic Impact of Two -Year Colleges," ERIC Junior College Resource Review, March, 1980.

two-year colleges with a maximum commuting distance of 25 miles. Schenectady County did not appear on the list of areas not served or inadequately served, since it lay inside the 25-mile radius circles drawn around Hudson Valley Community College and around the SUNY College of Agriculture and Technology at Cobleskill. Saratoga County did appear on the list of counties outside a 25-mile commuting distance of a two-year college. The Master Plan - Revised 1964 did not include either Schenectady or Saratoga Counties in its listing of areas lacking opportunities for two-year programs. It was apparent, then, that a community college in the Schenectady and/or Saratoga Counties would have to come about as the result of local initiative rather than as the implementation of a specific provision in the Master Plan.

Both counties appointed community college study committees in mid-1965. The Saratoga County study committee worked more slowly than the Schenectady Community College Study Committee which submitted its report to the Schenectady Board in July, 1966. In January, 1967, the Schenectady County Board moved to establish a community college in its own county. SCCC is located in the city of Schenectady in Schenectady County, and its sole sponsor is the County of Schenectady.

Dr. Sebastian V. Martorana, Executive Dean of Two-Year Colleges, State University of New York, forcefully presented the case for a community college in Schenectady County. With $288,000,000 in assessed valuation in real property and 398 students from the county already attending community colleges elsewhere, Schenectady County far exceeded the SUNY criteria of $80,000,000 assessed valuation and a minimum projected student body of 500. In the Schenectady Union Star, January 27, 1966, Martorana is quoted as saying, "You should have a

community college. You are already paying for one."[1]

Schenectady County Community College is one of the few urban community colleges in New York State and one of the very few which has remained on its original campus.

The SCCC site includes the former Van Curler Hotel property, 38 acres which was transferred for payment of $1.00 to Schenectady County by New York State for use by the community college, and eleven plus acres given to the County by the General Electric Company for use by the community college.

The community college opened classes on September 18, 1969, in the extensively renovated former Van Curler Hotel. The six-story portion, now Elston Hall, was built in 1925, and the five-story annex was built in 1954. The city of Schenectady valued the property at $1,323,000 in 1968, with an assessed valuation of $701,600. The owner had been paying $60,000 in city, county, and school taxes. Three fire-towers were added, and the interior was rebuilt into classrooms, laboratories, and offices. The elegant public areas on the main floor were retained while the former hotel kitchens were made into food preparation laboratories.

In 1978 a building program added a multi-purpose building which houses the Begley Library, the Music department, and a lecture-hall auditorium. Soccer and baseball fields, an all-weather track, and an 800-car lighted parking lot were constructed at the same time. In early 1982 a pre-engineered building

---

[1] Erma Ruth Chestnut, "The Involvement and Influence of Voluntary Community Organizations in the Development of a Community College: Schenectady County Community College," unpublished doctorial dissertation, State University of New York at Albany. 1973. pp. 95-100.

containing five large classroom/laboratory areas was added to the Campus. The College has access to the New York State Armory across the street which gives accommodation for indoor athletic events and very large College events. The growth and change in the physical facilities at SCCC are visible and have been well-publicized.

Regular reports are made to the community concerning enrollments, additions to the faculty, new programs offered, et cetera.

In the fall of 1982 the SCCC Community Needs Assessment was published. It dealt with the expectations, satisfaction, and knowledge which the surveyed groups had concerning SCCC.

In the economic climate of 1982 knowledge of what people want from SCCC and have well satisfied they are with its educational services can probably be most useful when good answers can be given to the basic question, "What are SCCC's costs and benefits to the community?"

It is exactly this question that this study of the economic impact of Schenectady County Community College in Schenectady County was designed to answer.

1981-82
PART II

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In "The Economic Impact of SUNY Community Colleges," Analysis Paper No. 823 from the SUNY Office for Community Colleges, September, 1982, the following statement appears.

> "No matter what methods or personnel are used by SUNY community colleges to assess economic impact, the results appear to be similar--in most cases a community college has an annual positive impact of about the same number of dollars as its budget."

The 1981-82 SCCC operating budget was $5,456,878. Just the "first round" of dollars spent by the College, faculty, staff, and students was $5,157,341. The total local business volume related to SCCC was calculated to be $8,045,452.

The Schenectady County contribution to the SCCC operating budget in 1981-82 was $798,615. Debt service on SCCC-related capital project bonds was paid at no cost to the county, and the county gained $165,000 in equity in SCCC buildings. SCCC paid the debt service charges from payments of chargebacks from counties whose residents attend SCCC.

The fact that SCCC does not pay property taxes may mean that the county tax rate is one and a half cents per thousand dollars higher than it would be if SCCC were included in the tax base. The estimated tax rate in 1981-82 with SCCC included would have been $9.775 per $1,000 compared to the actual tax rate of $9.79 per $1,000, for a total of $30,748 not paid by SCCC. The taxes not paid to the City of Schenectady and the Town of Rotterdam total $140,410.[1]

SCCC provides 205 full-time-equivalent jobs and ranks fifteenth[2] largest among Schenectady County employers. There are 406 additional full-time jobs

---

[1]See Table 13 for calculations.
[2]Lawrence Bowman, Director of Municipal Research, Schenectady County Chamber of Commerce, provided this number.

created in Schenectady County by the total local spending associated with SCCC.

This spending includes $158,848 in public school budgets to educate the children of SCCC employees, $487,642 to provide municipal services to SCCC staff households and students, and $5,157,341 in SCCC-related local expenditures.

Schenectady County Community College occupies a significant place in the economy of Schenectady County. The positive economic impact of SCCC is considerably greater, approximately ten times greater, than the burden on the Schenectady County taxpayers.

Periodic economic impact studies should be made as conditions in the county and in the community college change.

The financial cost forecasting in "The League of Women Voters Looks at Schenectady Community College," a carefully prepared and widely circulated pamphlet, issued September 30, 1966, concluded with this statement:

> "A college which educates our young people and builds business strength of the county would cost only 1/5 as much as county highways and 1/12 as much as county welfare. Can Schenectady County afford not to build strength for the future?"

In 1981-82 the figures had changed. The Schenectady County Community College cost Schenectady County ¼ as much as highways and 1/30 as much as social services. The cost represents 39 cents per $1,000 of full valuation. These figures reinforce the original conclusion in support of the community college.

Table 1.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

SUMMARY OF COSTS AND REVENUES ASSOCIATED WITH SCCC 1981-82

Public Sector in Schenectady County	Payments	Costs
Direct appropriations (operating) from Schenectady County		$ 798,615
Cost of education SCCC staff children in public schools		158,848
Cost of municipal services to SCCC households		487,642
Taxes foregone by Schenectady County and municipalities		171,158
Taxes paid in Schenectady County by SCCC staff	$ 130,617	
Charge-backs paid by other counties	713,143	
Tuition for in-county students	1,173,053	
State aid to SCCC	1,643,894	
Federal and state grants to SCCC	257,073	
Other SCCC income	201,206	
Tuition for out-of-county students	669,894	
County debt service by capital charge-backs	165,000	
Totals	$ 4,953,880	$ 1,616,263
Net Payments	$ 3,337,617	

These figures do not include the state and federal funds which come to school districts and municipalities through formulae based on population, local income, etc. The SCCC staff increases this base to the benefit of the community.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

SUMMARY OF COSTS AND REVENUES ASSOCIATED WITH SCCC 1981-82

Private Sector in Schenectady County	Payments	Costs
Direct purchases by SCCC	$ 460,927	
Federal and NYS student loans	760,438	
Student Financial Aid grants	2,110,859	
Consumer goods and services		
In-county full-time students	1,589,340	$2,389,540
In-county part-time students	800,200	
Out-of-county full-time students	838,000	$1,119,268
Out-of-county part-time students	281,268	
Summer students	85,272	
Full-time staff	1,102,334	
Total payments into private sector	$ 8,028,638	$
Net payments into public sector	3,337,617	
.56 multiplier applied to SCCC-related business expenditures of $5,157,341	2,888,111	
	$ 14,254,366	

PART III

SCCC - RELATED LOCAL BUSINESS VOLUME

A. SCCC REVENUES

The 1981-82 operating budget for Schenectady County Community College was $5,456,878. The County of Schenectady, the community college sponsor, contributed $798,615 to the operating budget, 14.6% of the total. The operating budget is shown in Table 3. and Figure 1 by sources, amounts, and percentage of the total from each source. The SCCC operating budgets for the past five years are shown in Figure 2. and Table 4. The county contribution has increased from $535,545 in 1977-78 to $798,615 in 1981-82 (Table 4).

Not only does the County of Schenectady contribute to the SCCC operating budgets, but, by law, other New York State counties must contribute to the

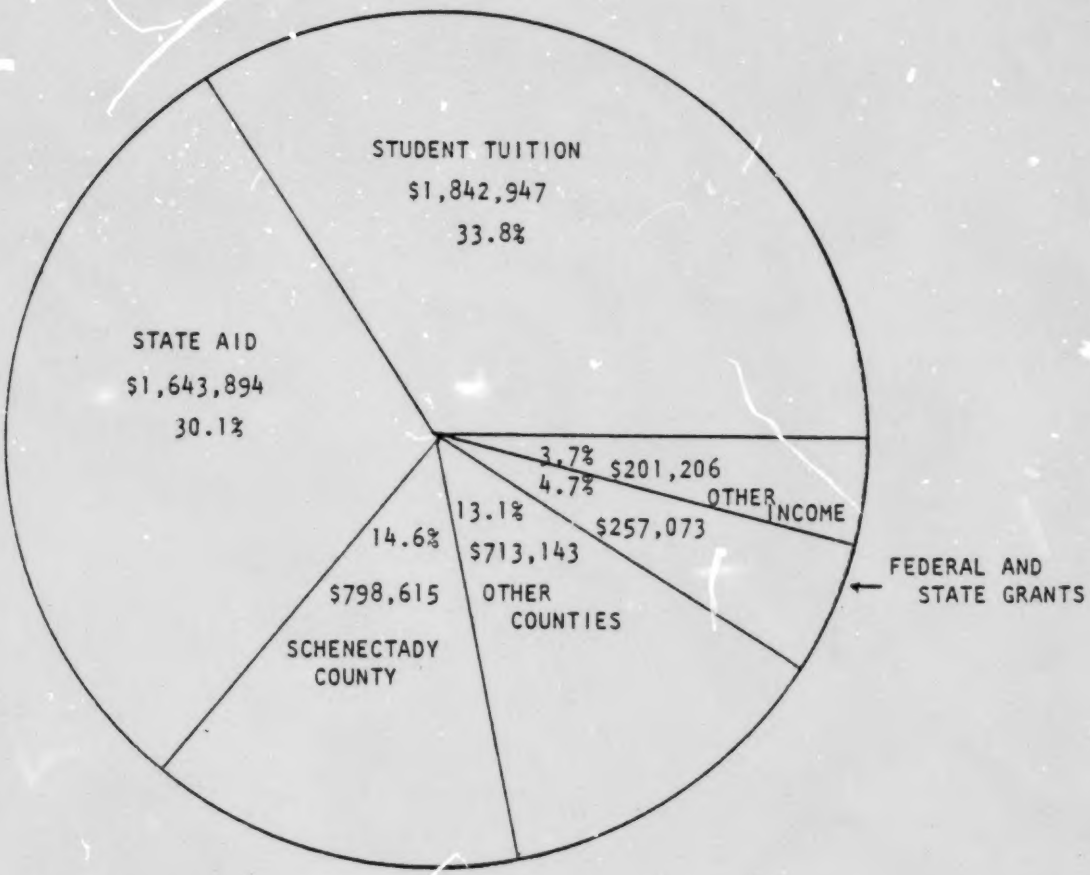
Table 3.

SCCC 1981-82
REVISED OPERATING BUDGET

	Amount	% of Total
Student tuition	$ 1,842,947	33.8
State aid	1,643,894	30.1
Schenectady County contribution	798,615	14.6
Other counties contribution	713,143	13.1
Federal and state grants	257,073	4.7
Other income	201,206	3.7
Operating budget	$ 5,456,878	100.00

Figure 1.

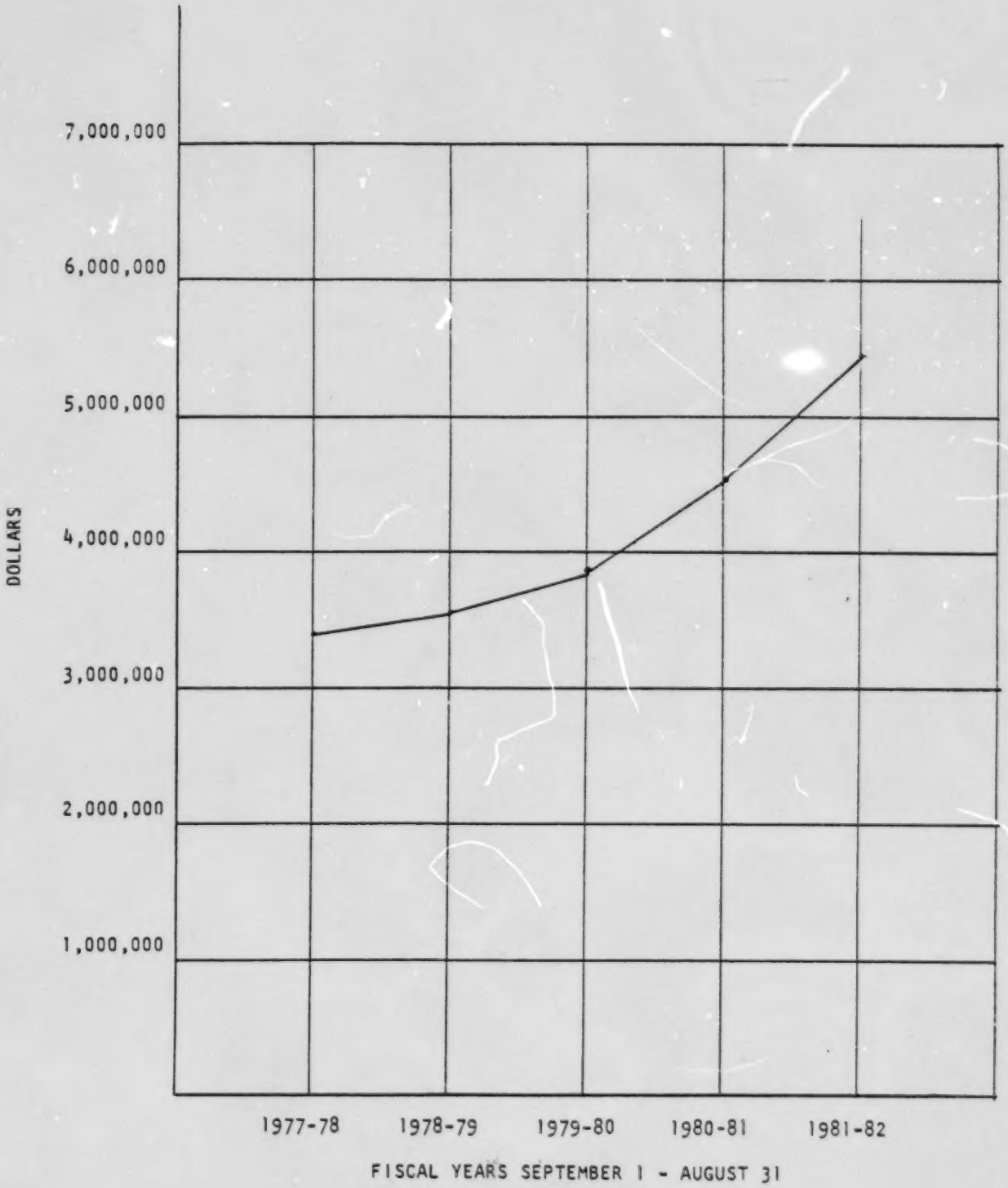
SCCC 1981-82 REVISED OPERATING BUDGET



Total Operating Budget for SCCC 1981-82
$5,456,876

Figure 2

SCCC OPERATING REVENUES



15_

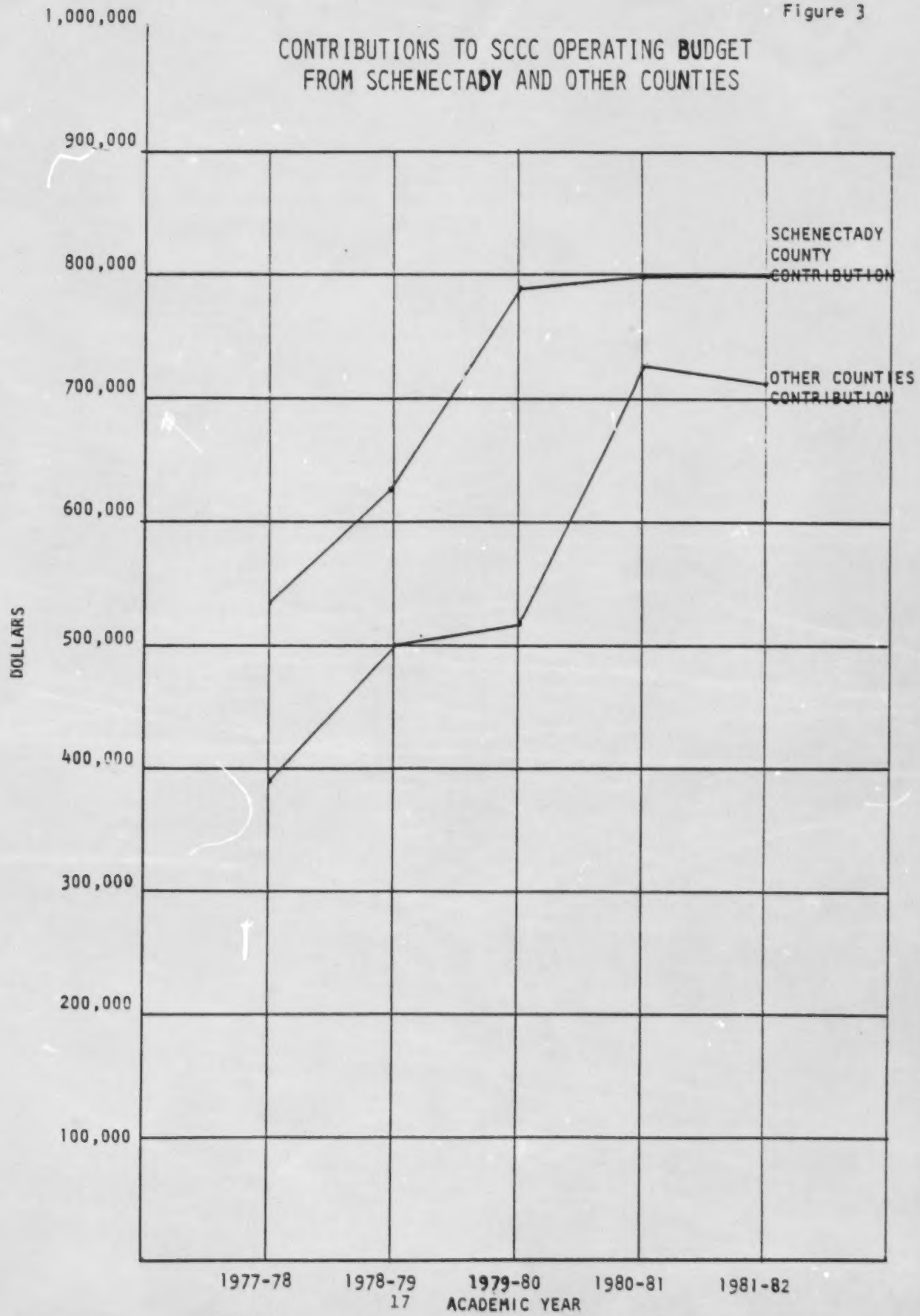
TABLE 4

SCCC OPERATING REVENUES 1977-78 through 1981-82

	OFFSET TO EXPENSES	STUDENT REVENUES	COUNTY CHARGEBACKS	STATE AID	SCHENECTADY COUNTY CONTRIBUTION	CASH SURPLUS	TOTAL BUDGET
	3.2%	27.8%	11.4%	35.5%	15.7%	6.4%	
1977-78	$110,103	$ 905,366	$391,452	$1,212,348	$535,545	$219,891	$3,419,705
	3.9%	28.1%	14.1%	33.2%	17.8%	2.8%	
1978-79	139,745	998,420	501,321	1,176,337	632,736	98,458	3,547,017
	4.2%	29.6%	13.4%	32.0%	20.5%	0.3%	
1979-80	162,892	1,139.010	517,223	1,233,740	789,916	11,472	3,854,253
	4.3%	32.3%	16.1%	30.6%	17.6%	(0.8%)	
1980-81	196,054	1,463,271	728,503	1,387,961	798,615	(37,272)	4,537,132
	4.1%	33.9%	13.1%	30.2%	14.7%	4.0%	
1981-82	225,408	1,842,947	713,142	1,643,894	798,615	218,021	5,442,027

16

Figure 3


CONTRIBUTIONS TO SCCC OPERATING BUDGET
FROM SCHENECTADY AND OTHER COUNTIES
1,000,000
900,000
800,000
700,000
600,000
500,000
400,000
300,000
200,000
100,000
DOLLARS
SCHENECTADY COUNTY CONTRIBUTION
OTHER COUNTIES CONTRIBUTION
1977-78
1978-79
1979-80
1980-81
1981-82
ACADEMIC YEAR

budget on the basis of a chargeback rate per full-time equivalent student.[1] These amounts of the contributions to SCCC's operating costs from other counties (chargebacks) are shown for the past five years in Table 2 and Figure 3. The amount of the SCCC operating budget derived from chargebacks has gone from $391,452 (15.7%) in 1977-78 to $713,142 in 1981-82. In 1977-78 chargebacks constituted 11.4% of the operating budget; in 1981-82, they were 13.1%. In 1981-82 the chargebacks totaled 89.3% as much as the contribution from Schenectady County.

The largest revenue source is student tuition, $1,842,947 in 1981-82, with the second largest source being state aid, $1,643,894, paid on a formula based partly on full-time-equivalent students (FTE).

---

[1] Letter in Appendix A from the SUNY Office of the Vice Chancellor for Finance and Business shows approved chargeback rates for each community college for 1981-82.

B. SCCC-RELATED LOCAL EXPENDITURES

A sampling of invoices in the SCCC Business Office indicated that $403,695 was spent in Schenectady County by the College in 1981-82. The Faculty-Student Association spent $32,232 locally, and $2[illegible],000 was spent by the Student Government and Athletics. The total local spending for the College was $460,927.

The professional staff spent $611,471[1] locally, and the Civil Service staff spent $490,863.[1] Student purchases directly related to SCCC attendance totalled $3,594,080.[1]

The expenditures by students living at home or outside the county included transportation costs, books and school supplies, food at the College, and other expenditures associated with attendance at the College. The expenditures by students who were renting in Schenectady County specifically so that they could attend SCCC included rent, food, etc., as well as the other items mentioned earlier. The presence of SCCC means that many local residents attend SCCC rather than commuting outside the county to attend college or moving outside of the county to live in order to attend another college. Therefore, the college-related local expenses of these students are included in the college-related total. Also, both the housing and non-housing expenditures of students who have moved into Schenectady County so that they can attend SCCC are college-related.

The total SCCC-related local expenditures in 1981-82 were $5,157,341. These expenditures are displayed in Table 5 and Figure 4.

---

[1]These numbers were derived from surveys. Computations may be found on page 59.

Table 5.

1981-82
SCCC-RELATED SCHENECTADY COUNTY EXPENDITURES

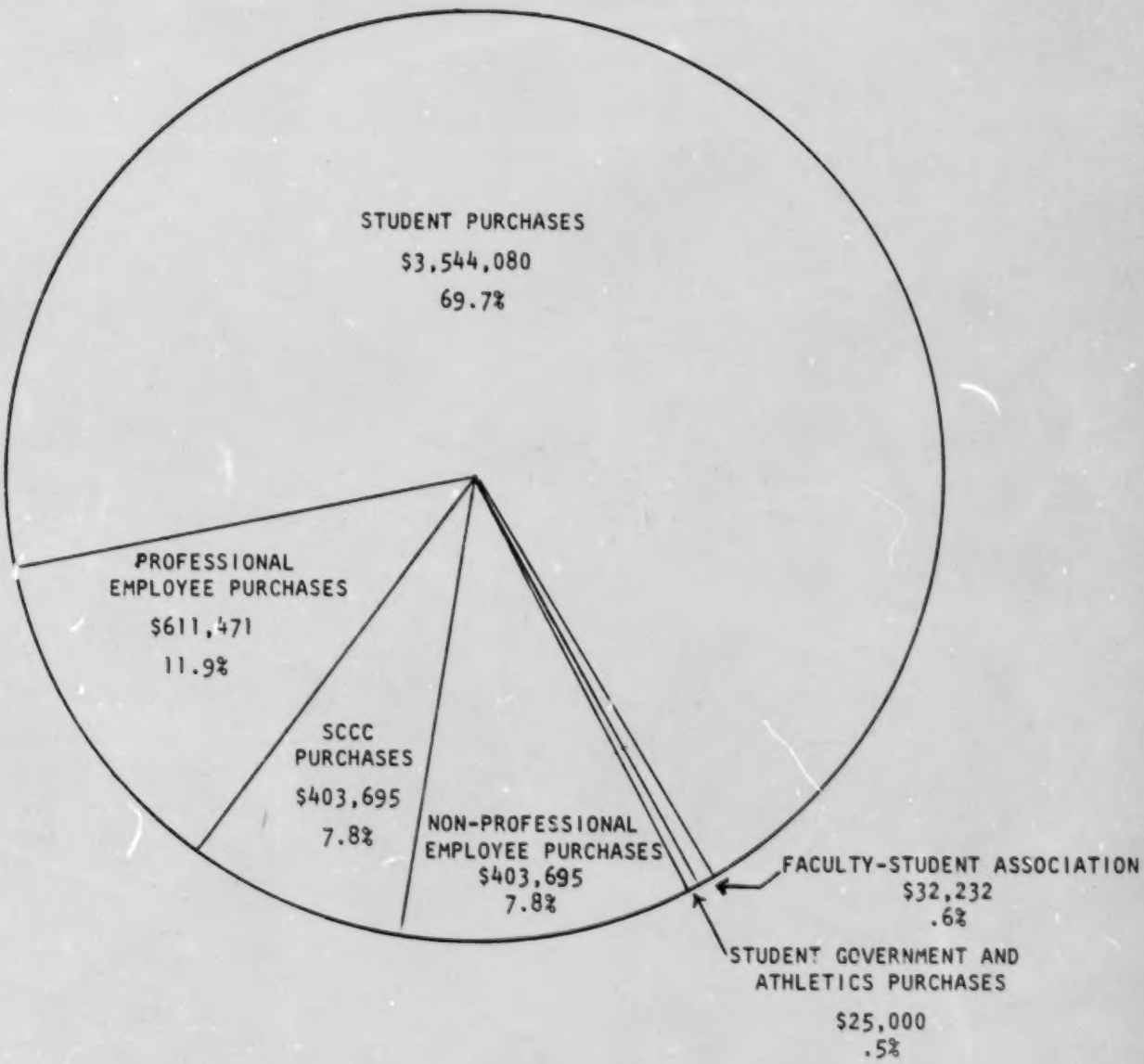
	Amount	% of Total
College expenditures	$ 403,695	7.8
Professional employee purchases	611,471	11.9
Classified employee purchases	490,863	9.5
Student purchases	3,594,080	69.7
Faculty-Student Association	32,232	.6
Student Government and athletics	25,000	.5
Total SCCC-related Schenectady County expenditures	$ 5,157,341	100.0

SUMMARY

SCCC Students	$ 3,594,080	69.7 %
SCCC Employees	1,102,334	21.4 %
SCCC	460,927	8.9 %
College-Related Local Expenditures	$ 5,157,341	100.0 %

Figure 4.

SCCC-RELATED EXPENDITURES IN SCHENECTADY COUNTY



TOTAL OF SCCC-RELATED SPENDING = $5,157,341

DISTRIBUTION OF DIRECT SPENDING IN SCHENECTADY COUNTY
FROM SCHENECTADY COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE SOURCES

C. SCCC-RELATED LOCAL BUSINESS VOLUME

The SCCC-related local expenditures are the total of monies spent directly by the College and by the SCCC faculty, staff, and students. When these dollars are spent, the landlord, the retailer, the serviceperson, or whoever the recipient is, may use part the dollar to pay salaries and to replace inventory items in his/her business and may use other fractions of the dollar for personal spending, to buy tickets, food, clothes, etc. Some of these second-round spendings of SCCC-related locally spent dollars will be in Schenectady County, and probably some of the third-round spendings as well.

A "multiplier" is used to calculate this SCCC-related business volume (Table 6). The multiplier used for Schenectady County in this study is 1.56.[1] This number says that for one dollar spent in Schenectady County, fifty-six cents will be respent in Schenectady County. The 1.56 is low compared to the multipliers used in other studies,[2] but Schenectady County's location and size make the lower multiplier necessary. Schenectady is the smallest upstate county in geographical area. Much of its area is covered by the only large population center, the City of Schenectady, and contiguous suburbs. Many people who work in Schenectady live in nearby counties and take most of their salaries out of the county. Many wholesalers and small manufacturers are located in the Capital District, but relatively few of them are in Schenectady County. It is relatively easy for a dollar to leave Schenectady County since many goods and services available in the county are also easily available a short distance away

---

[1] This multiplier was developed by Dr. Sanford Gordon, Professor of Economics at Russell Sage College, Troy, New York, and Executive Director of the New York State Council on Economic Education.

[2] See Appendix D for a list of multipliers used in other studies. Dr. Gordon made a number of economic impact studies for SUNY.

TABLE 6

SCCC - RELATED LOCAL BUSINESS VOLUME

SCCC - related expenditures	$ 5,157,341
Local business volume stimulated by individual spending due to SCCC and by local purchases by local business in support of SCCC-related business	2,888,111
Total SCCC - related Business Volume in Schenectady County	$ 8,045,452

$$\frac{\text{Total SCCC - related Local Business Volume}}{\text{Total Local Business Volume}} = \frac{\$\ 8,045,452}{650,000,000} = .0124$$

$$\frac{\text{Total SCCC - related Local Business Volume}}{\text{Schenectady County Contribution to SCCC}} = \frac{\$\ 8,045,452}{798,615} = 10.07$$

---

[1] Schenectady retail sales for 1980 were listed as $702,539,000 in Sales and Marketing Management Magazine, July 27, 1981, Vol. 127, No. 2, in the 1981 Survey of Buying Power.

The New York State Department of Taxation estimates that a 1% sales tax in Schenectady County would produce $6,000,000. This indicates an assumed sales volume of $600,000,000. For the present study $650,000,000 was used.

in Saratoga and Albany counties.

Comparing the SCCC-related local business volume with the county contribution to the College, indicates that this contribution produces over ten times its weight in local business volume, an overwhelmingly large part of which would not be present without SCCC (Table 7).

TABLE 7.

COMPARISON OF COUNTY CONTRIBUTION WITH SCCC - RELATED BUSINESS VOLUME

With the most conservative suggested multiplier, 1.56,[1] applied to the total of SCCC-related spending, the ratio of SCCC-related business volume to the county contribution is

$$\frac{1.56 \times \$5,157,341}{798,615} = \frac{\$8,045,452}{798,615} = 10.07$$

With a multiplier of 1.8,[2] the ratio is

$$\frac{1.8 \times \$5,157,341}{798,615} = \frac{\$9,283,214}{798,615} = 11.62$$

With a multiplier of 2.0,[3] the ratio is

$$\frac{2.0 \times \$5,157,341}{798,615} = \frac{\$10,314,682}{798,615} = 12.92$$

It can be seen that the local business volume generated by SCCC is between ten and thirteen times as large as the amount of money contributed to the support of SCCC by the Schenectady County government.

---

[1] This multiplier was suggested by Sanford Gordon. See footnote on page 22.

[2] The multiplier of 1.8 was the one used most often in other college economic impact studies. See Appendix E.

[3] The multiplier of 2.0 was suggested by Allen Wagner of the Center for Educational Research and Policy Studies in the SUNY Albany School of Education.

D. POPULATION ASSOCIATED WITH SCCC

STUDENTS

The numbers of individuals who took credit or state-aidable non-credit courses at SCCC during the past five years are shown in Table 7. Figure 5 shows total full-time students and the total divided into Schenectady County residents and residents of other counties. Figure 6 shows the total unduplicated headcount for full-time and part-time students and the in-county -- out-of-county breakdown for part-time students. These numbers do not include people who registered for avocational or recreational courses, and an increasing number of such courses has been offered. The fees paid for these courses are included in student tuition revenues, but no estimate of the other college-related spending by these students is included in the calculations of college-related local expenditures and college-related local business volume.

The marked increase in individuals attending the College in recent years can be assumed to have a positive economic impact on the economy of Schenectady County in some ways that are not susceptible to simple measurement. For instance, the resulting up-grading of the labor pool may mean significant increases in productivity on the job by SCCC-served employees.

For the calculations based on the student survey data the average of full-time enrollment in the Fall and Spring semesters was used, 832 in-county, 530 out-of-county for a total of 1,362. The same averaging was done for part-time students, 1,216 in-county and 607 out-of-county for a total of 1,823. (See Table 20 for calculations.)

Table 8.

UNDUPLICATED HEADCOUNT OF SCCC STUDENTS

1981-82

		FULL-TIME STUDENTS			PART-TIME STUDENTS		
ACADEMIC YEAR	YEARLY TOTAL	F - T TOTAL	IN COUNTY	OUT COUNTY	P - T TOTAL	IN COUNTY	OUT COUNTY
77-78	4254	1083	622	461	3171	2126	1045
78-79	4315	1026	639	387	3289	2166	1123
79-80	4286	1005	641	364	3281	2210	1071
80-81	4653	1393	850	543	3260	2282	967
81-82	4867	1760	1083	677	3107	2079	1028

DATA IS FROM SCCC OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR.

Figure 5

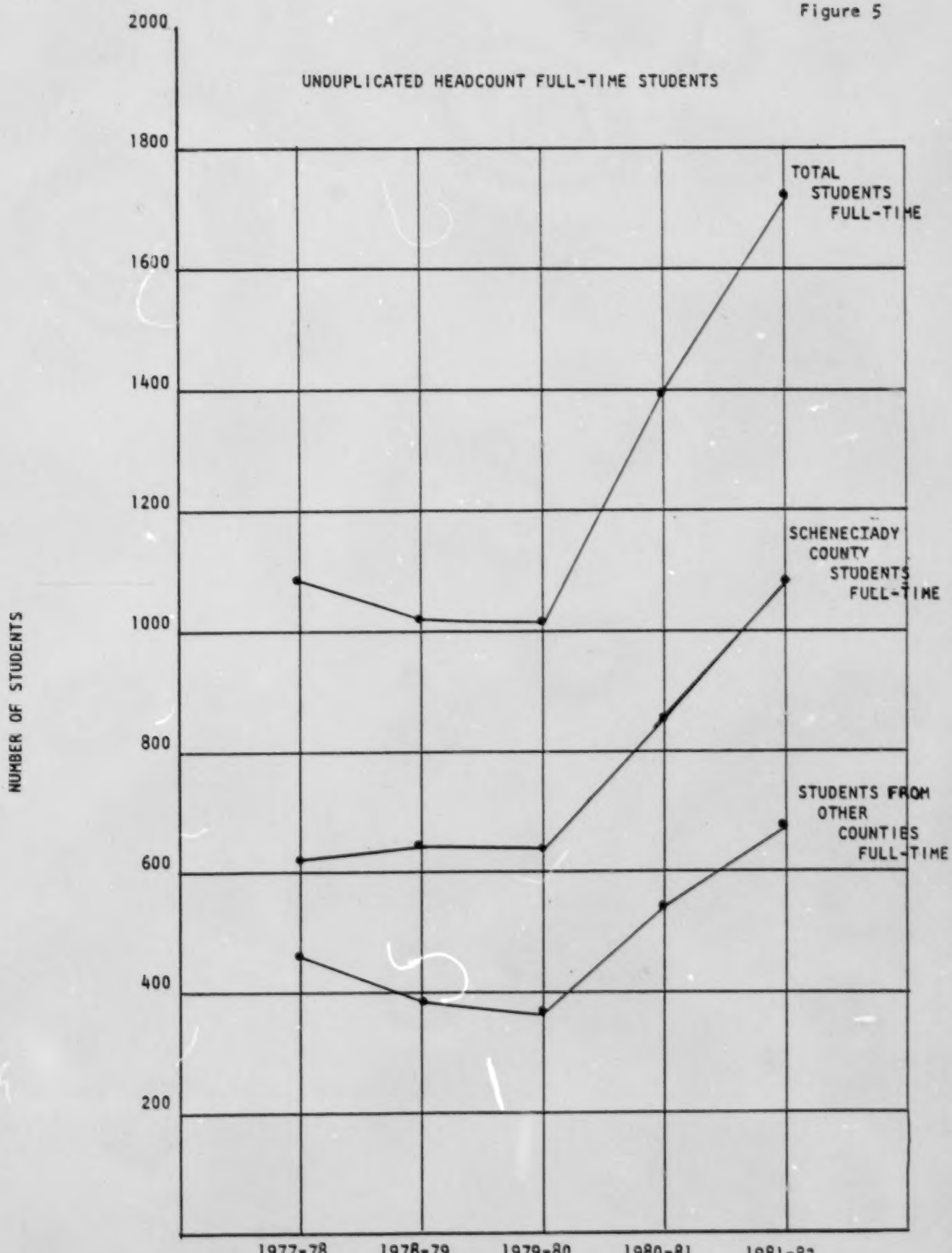
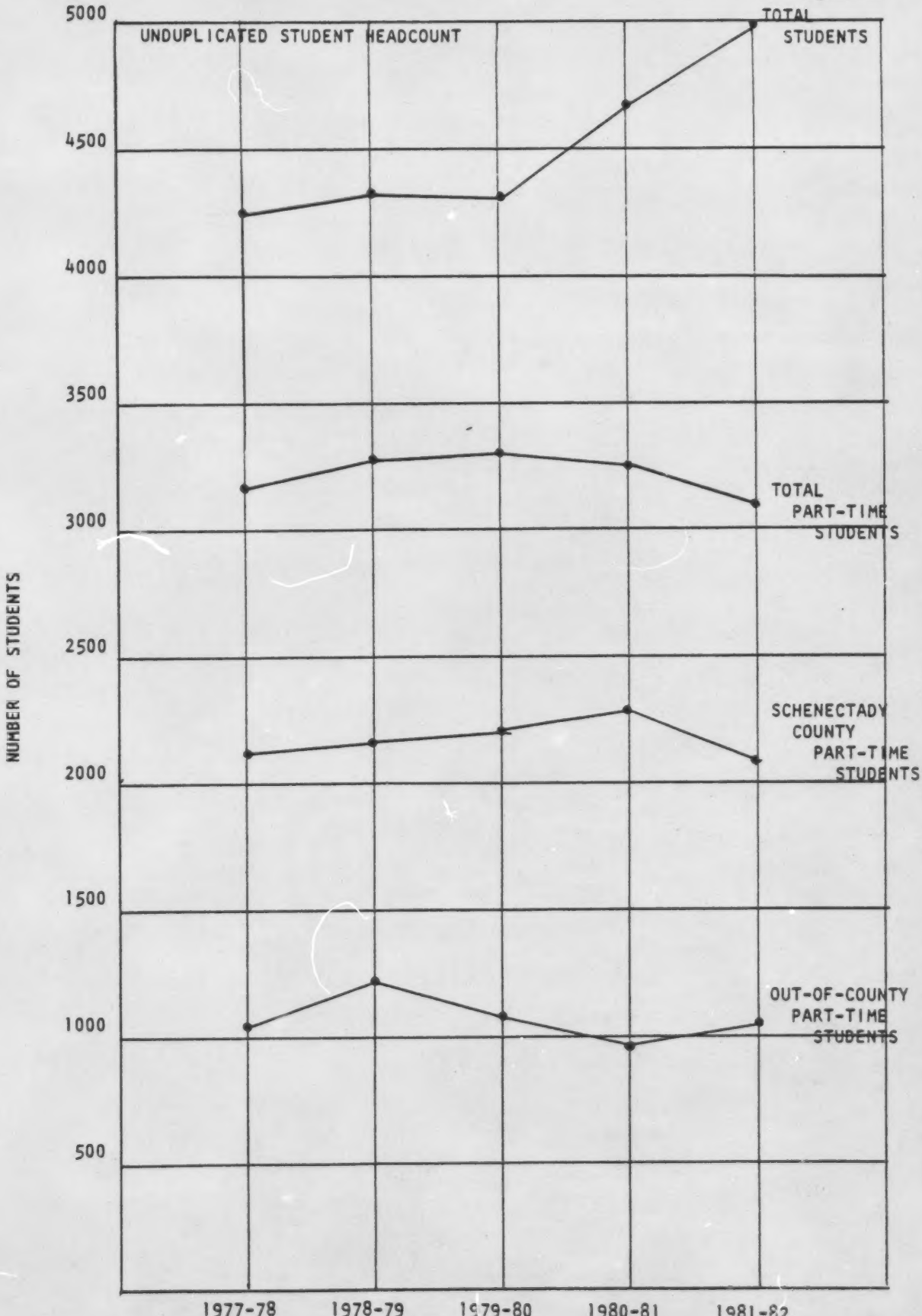

UNDUPLICATED HEADCOUNT FULL-TIME STUDENTS
NUMBER OF STUDENTS
2000
1800
1600
1400
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
TOTAL STUDENTS FULL-TIME
SCHENECTADY COUNTY STUDENTS FULL-TIME
STUDENTS FROM OTHER COUNTIES FULL-TIME
1977-78
1978-79
1979-80
1980-81
1981-82

Figure 6


UNDUPLICATED STUDENT HEADCOUNT
TOTAL STUDENTS
TOTAL PART-TIME STUDENTS
SCHENECTADY COUNTY PART-TIME STUDENTS
OUT-OF-COUNTY PART-TIME STUDENTS
NUMBER OF STUDENTS
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
1977-78
1978-79
1979-80
1980-81
1981-82
ACADEMIC YEAR

FACULTY AND STAFF

In 1981-82 there were 52 full-time instructional staff people employed at SCCC and 33 non-teaching professional staff. Sixty-eight persons were employed full-time in clerical and maintenance positions. Part-time instructional staff was the equivalent of 39.8 full-time, and part-time non-teaching professional staff equaled 7.3 FTE. Part-time non-professional staff equaled 3.8 FTE. The total full-time staff was 153; the part-time FTE was 50.9. The total FTE employment at SCCC was 204.

Table 9.

POPULATION RELATED TO SCCC

Group	Full-Time Total	Currently Living in Schenectady County	Other
Employees			
Professional	87	47	40
Non-professional	68	68	0
Students			
Schenectady County Residents	832[3]	832	0
Residents of Other Counties	530[3]	117[2]	413[2]
Total Full-time	1.520	1.067	453

	Part-Time Total		
Employees			
Professional	113 (headcount)		
Non-professional	3 (FTE)		
Students			
Schenectady County Residents	1,216	1,216	0
Residents of Other Counties	607	0	607
Total Part-time	1,939	1,216[1]	607[1]

[1] These totals do not include part-time employees.

[2] Data were derived from student survey.

[3] These are the average of Fall and Spring semester enrollments 1981-82.

The numbers not footnoted are from SCCC records and the Faculty Directory.

E. SCCC - RELATED LOCAL EMPLOYMENT

The population of Schenectady County according to the 1980 census is 149,946. The total number of people employed in Schenectady County is 65,300. There are 2,296 residents for every 1,000 jobs. Therefore, for the 611 jobs dependent on SCCC, there are 1,403 persons. The 832 full-time students who are residents in Schenectady County also depend on the College. Omitting counting any members of full-time students' households, the total Schenectady County population dependent upon SCCC is 2,235. This is 1.55% of the population of Schenectady County. The jobs at the College and associated with college-related spending total .93% of the jobs in Schenectady County. The 205 FTE jobs at SCCC itself put the College in the top 15 employers in the county.

Table 10.

TOTAL JOBS DUE TO THE COLLEGE

Number of jobs created by $1.00 of spending	X	Spending associated with SCCC	+	Jobs at SCCC	=	Jobs due to SCCC
(.00007*	X	$5,803,831)	+	205	=	
406			+	205	=	611 FTE jobs

* Caffrey and Isaacs, op.cit., p. 45. Their lower figure is used to reflect inflation since their book was published in 1970.

Table 11.

JOBS AT SCCC

Full-time Professional Staff	87
Full-time Non-professional Staff	68
Part-time Professional Staff (FTE)	47
Part-time Non-professional Staff (FTE)	3
Total	205

Numbers were obtained from the SCCC Business Office, HEGIS Report for 1981-82.

Table 12.

SPENDING ASSOCIATED WITH SCCC

School budget monies for the education of children of SCCC employees	$ 158,848
Municipal budget monies for services to people associated with SCCC	487,642
College-related local expenditures	5,157,341
Total Spending Associated with SCCC	$5,803,831

PART IV

SCCC COSTS TO THE SCHENECTADY COUNTY GOVERNMENT

A. CAPITAL SPENDING

In 1981-82 there were two outstanding issues of bonds for capital construction at the Schenectady County Community College. Bonds for $1,000,000 were issued in 1973; on December 31, 1982, $455,000 remained outstanding. Payments totaling $65,000 were made in 1982. The other bonds were issued in 1978 for $2,795,000 when the Begley Library, the Multi-Purpose Building, the Music Building, the parking lots, and the athletic fields were constructed. The State University of New York paid half the cost of the project, and the bonds sold by Schenectady County represent half the cost minus the cash down payment. There were payments totaling $100,000 on these bonds in 1982; the total outstanding was $2,400,000 at the end of 1982.

The payments on the bonds were paid by SCCC with monies collected from other New York State counties for their students attending SCCC. The capital chargeback rate for out-of-county students is $300.00 per full-time equivalent student. Any capital chargebacks not spent in any year are put in reserve against future capital projects. Capital chargebacks paid to SCCC by other counties in 1981-82 were $225,111.

During the spring of 1982 a new structure was erected by combining portable units into four large classrooms and a larger general purpose area. The County of Schenectady spent $325,000 for this "Tempo" building and rents it to SCCC. The College pays $25,000 in rent annually, and SUNY pays another $25,000 toward the rent. The combined rental payments currently cover principal and interest payments and could continue as income to the County when the bonds are retired in 15 years.

B. OPERATING COSTS

The contribution to the SCCC operating budget from the county was $798,615 in 1981-82.

The community college pays no real estate taxes to the City of Schenectady, to the Town of Rotterdam, or to the County of Schenectady. Each carries the SCCC property on its books as unimproved land. The College pays water and sewer charges. Table 13 details the real estate taxes a private owner would have paid on the land occupied by SCCC.

The costs to Schenectady County government for SCCC were $829,363 and are summarized in Table 14.

Table 13.

REAL ESTATE TAXES LOST BECAUSE SCCC DOES NOT PAY TAXES

Taxing Body	Amount
City of Schenectady	$ 137,677
Town of Rotterdam	2,733
County of Schenectady	30,748
Total of Lost Real Estate Taxes	$ 171,158

Table 14.

SCCC COSTS TO THE SCHENECTADY COUNTY GOVERNMENT

	Amount
Contribution to SCCC Capital Budget	-0-
Contribution to SCCC Operating Budget	$ 798,615
Net Debt Service on "Tempo" Building at SCCC	-0-
Real Estate Taxes Lost Because SCCC Does Not Pay Taxes	30,748
Total SCCC Costs to Schenectady County Government	$ 829,363

The fact that no taxes are paid on SCCC land does not reduce the amount of the County budget. The total levy needed is apportioned among the county municipalities according to the full valuation of the real property in each. If the community college land were taxed, the real property base would be broader and the tax rate would be somewhat lower, 1.5¢ per $1000 in 1982.

PART V

SCCC BENEFITS TO SCHENECTADY COUNTY GOVERNMENT

The benefits to Schenectady County Government include the county taxes paid by SCCC employees and students, the contributions mandated by law which would have had to be paid to other counties if SCCC were not in place, the rent paid by SCCC and SUNY for the "Tempo" building, and the increase in equity in SCCC buildings.

From the survey of faculty and staff the Schenectady County taxes paid by the homeowners totaled $29,869. Schenectady County taxes on property rented by students totaled $37,318. The sum of these taxes was $67,987 in 1981-82. No estimate was made of taxes paid by other people dependent on SCCC.

In the survey students were asked if they would attend college elsewhere if SCCC were not in place. Of the 682 full-time students and 899 part-time[1] students who said they would attend college elsewhere, 449 full-time and 450 part-time students were assumed to expect to attend other community colleges in New York State. By state law Schenectady County would have had to contribute an average of $1031 per student FTE for operating costs ($1070 in 1981-82 at Hudson Valley Community College) and $300 per student FTE in capital chargebacks. The chargeback rate for capital expenses is based on the amount of the community college budget remaining after student revenues, state aid, federal and state grants, and "other income" are subtracted from the total. This net figure divided by the total student FTE equals the chargeback rate.

The costs for 593 FTE students who are Schenectady residents going to New York State community colleges elsewhere would have been $611,383 in operating chargebacks and $177,900 in capital chargebacks for a total from Schen-

[1] Calculations from the Student Survey results are shown in Table 18.

ectady County of $789,283. This number is $9,332 less than Schenectady County's contribution to SCCC in 1981-82 which supported 832 full-time and 1,216 part-time students from Schenectady County at SCCC. The law does not specify sponsor support level for a community college, but the amount contributed by Schenectady County to SCCC supported 1221 FTE Schenectady County resident students, $654 per county FTE student. The average mandated total chargeback for a student attending a NYS community college outside his/her resident county was $1331 in 1981-82.

The County acquired $165,000 in increased equity in SCCC buildings at no cost to the county. Debt service payments on county bonds for SCCC capital projects were paid by SCCC from capital chargebacks for out-of-county students.

In 1981-82 SCCC and SUNY paid rent to the County for the "Tempo" building, $25,000 from each. Bonds had not been sold at the end of 1982, so payments by the County won't begin until 1983 at the earliest. The rental payments were a cash benefit to the county in 1981-82.

The benefits of SCCC to the Schenectady County budget are summarized in Table 14.

Table 15.

FINANCIAL BENEFITS OF SCCC TO SCHENECTADY COUNTY GOVERNMENT

Rent for Tempo building erected at SCCC by the County	$ 25,000	SCCC
	25,000	SUNY
County equity in capital assets at SCCC	$ 165,000*	
Contributions to other counties which are not incurred because county students attend SCCC (593 FTE students)	$ 611,383	operating
	177,900	capital
	$ 789,283	total
County property taxes paid by SCCC employees and students	$ 37,318	
	29,869	
	$ 67,187	
Total annual benefits to Schenectady County	$1,071,470	

* SCCC currently pays the debt service on county bonds for SCCC capital construction. SUNY pays half of the cost of new construction and half of other approved capital projects at SCCC.

A little over one-third of the 1982 county budget of $57,498,902 (net after subtracting inter-fund transfers) was from property taxes. SCCC staff-and-student-supported county taxes of $67,987 were .33% of the local taxes levied and .11% of the net total budget. It should be noted that these tax payments, the SCCC-related population, and the salaries received by this population help to increase the revenues received by the county from other governments where payments to Schenectady County may be based on local taxes, population, and/or local income.

PART VI

NET COST OF SCCC TO SCHENECTADY COUNTY GOVERNMENT

The total costs of SCCC to Schenectady County government, shown in Table 14. were $829,363. The total benefits, shown in Table 15, were $1,071,470. It is clear that on a purely dollars and cents basis Schenectady County Community College is an asset to the county. If SCCC were eliminated, the SCCC and SUNY rental payments would disappear, and county taxes would have to be raised to pay off the "Tempo" building bonds. The SCCC debt service payments on the 1973 and 1978 bond issues would cease, since they are supported by capital chargeback payments for out-of-county students. Paying this debt service would mean an increase in taxes. Real estate taxes on SCCC land would continue to be lost unless a private buyer were found. The county taxes currently paid by SCCC-related property owners would not be paid unless new jobs were created elsewhere in the county to offset the loss of the SCCC staff and rent-paying students.

The greatest loss to the county if SCCC were not here would be, of course, the loss of the community college educational services to students, business, and the community at large. The increases in recent years of SCCC services to all three of these groups indicate a growing acceptance, usefulness, and appreciation of SCCC in Schenectady County.

PART VII

OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING THE IMPACT ON SCHENECTADY COUNTY

IF SCHENECTADY COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE WERE NOT IN PLACE

Since Schenectady County Community College did not exist, even on paper, a short sixteen years ago, it is possible to speculate on what reasonably might be the situation if SCCC were not here. All of the following observations involve negative economic impact.

1. All Schenectady County residents who decided to attend college would have to compete for admission to a local private college or go outside the county.

2. A Schenectady County student attending college outside the county would have to pay higher commuting costs, higher tuition if he/she chose a private college, room and board if commuting was not practical.

3. Other Schenectady County residents would never attend college, because of the added costs of going farther away.

4. The 611 jobs associated with SCCC would disappear, and the population of 1403 connected with these jobs would leave the county.

5. The local business volume generated by SCCC. $8,045,452 in 1981-82, would disappear.

6. County taxes would have to rise to maintain the present level of county spending, even with the $798,615 county contribution to SCCC eliminated.

7. The training programs for business and industry would not be available locally. This would be a loss for local business, and a valuable selling point to businesses considering locating in Schenectady County would be lost.

8. The accessibility of part-time study in a broad range of transfer

and career programs would be sorely missed in Schenectady County. SCCC has always had an unusually high ration of part-time students to full-time students, 1.5 even in 1969. Prior to SCCC, potential part-time students had been faced with high cost and/or considerable distance to travel for college study. Many could not manage to go.

9. If another community college offered its courses at locations inside Schenectady County, Schenectady County would have to pay the operating and capital chargebacks to the other institution.

10. The cultural offerings by SCCC to the community would be lost.

11. The practicum and other volunteer hours contributed by students to local social agencies would be lost. For example, Human Services students spend 216 hours each in such service. At minimum wage this represents $724 per student in services for which the agencies pay nothing. Nurse's Aide program students spend two full weeks working at Glendale Nursing Home. This represents $235 per student in free services.

12. Members of the SCCC staff have special skills and knowledge which they share with the community as volunteers. This considerable asset would be lost.

13. The Schenectady residents who leave the community to attend college elsewhere would probably be less likely to return to Schenectady to live and work than would be true if they attended SCCC.

There would be other losses and differences not included in the list above. Schenectady County without Schenectady County Community College would be a different and diminished community.

PART VIII

METHODOLOGIES, ASSUMPTIONS, AND CALCULATIONS

Any assessment of economic impact must, of necessity, combine known figures with educated estimates into a believable and useful picture. Information must be gathered from a wide range of sources as needed.

The Caffrey and Isaacs models rely very heavily on quite detailed surveys of faculty, staff, and students. For the SCCC Study it was decided to make the survey questionnaires shorter and less detailed, in the hope that more of them would be filled out and returned. Also the questions were concerned with data the responders could produce easily. "Homework" questions were avoided for the students; the faculty and staff questionnaire included a question about taxes, which may have necessitated consultation with the family checkbook. The questions which were not asked, the measures which were not taken, will have reduced the amount of economic impact calculated. As an example, there is no amount calculated for the spending done in Schenectady County by visitors to the College, to the students, and to the staff. Certainly many visitors spend some money in our county, but a commuter campus, as SCCC is, has no practical way of estimating this spending.

The student surveys were distributed in English and Social Sciences classes. They were returned to a box in the lobby of Elston Hall. The staff surveys were distributed through the campus mail and returned through that mail service or to the box in the lobby. The population surveyed is shown in Table 16.

Returned questionnaires from students were divided into eight groups: full-time students by male and female, in-county and out-of-county; and part-time

students by male and female, in-county and out-of-county. Tabulations were made of the answers to each question. Average costs were calculated where appropriate. Where "yes" and "no" were the answer choices, the proportion of each answer relative to the number of responses to that question for the particular group was calculated. Since the number of responses was sufficiently high, the average costs for the surveyed group were assumed to be the average costs for the total group as defined. The proportion of respondents answering a particular was was assumed to be the proportion of the total group as defined which would give that answer.

Table 16.

POPULATION SURVEYED -- SAMPLE SIZE

Defined Group	Survey Responses Men	Women	Total	Actual Total in Group	% Surveyed of Spring '82 Actual
Professional Staff Full-time					
In-county			26	87	48 %
Out-of-county			16		
Non-professional Staff Full-time					
In-county			22	71	31 %
Out-of-county			0	0	
Students In-county					
Full-time	90	106	196	842	23 %
Part-time	99	183	282	1169	24 %
Out-of-county					
Full-time	46	52	98	550	18 %
Part-time	52	57	109	600	18 %
Total			749	3319	23 %

STUDENT SPENDING FORMULAE

Table 17.

Non-Housing Spending

Estimated monthly non-housing spending per student in a category
X Number of months
= Yearly spending per student in a category

Yearly spending per student in a category
X Number of students in the category
= Total yearly non-housing spending for the category

Rental Spending

Estimated monthly rent per student in a category
X Number of months
= Yearly rent per student

Yearly rent per student in a category
X Numbers of renters in the category
= Total yearly rent for the category

LOCAL BUSINESS EXPENDITURES BY SCCC STUDENTS (COMPUTATIONS)

Table 18.

	Full-Time Students	
	In-County Resident	Out-of-County Resident
Non-Housing		
Monthly spending per student*	$ 138	$ 125
X Number of months	10	10
= Yearly spending per student	$ 1,380	$ 1,250
Yearly spending per student	1,380	1,250
X Students in category	832	530
= Total yearly spending	$ 1,148,160	$ 662,500
Rent		
Monthly rent per student	$ 171	$ 150
X Number of months	10	10
= Yearly rent per student	$ 1,710	$ 1,500
Yearly rent per student	$ 1,710	$ 1,500
X Students in category	258	117
= Total yearly rent	$ 441,180	$ 175,500

Total Spending by Full-Time Students $ 2,427,340

	Part-Time Students	
	In-County Students	Out-of-County Students
Non-Housing		
Monthly spending per student	$ 55	$ 44
X Number of months	10	10
= Yearly spending per student	$ 550	$ 440
Yearly spending per student	$ 550	$ 440
X Students in category	1,216	607
= Total yearly spending	$ 668,800	$ 267,708
Rent		
Monthly rent per student	$ 180	$ 113
X Number of months	10	10
= Yearly rent per student	$ 1,800	$ 1,130
Yearly rent per student	$ 1,800	$ 1,130
X Students in category	73	12
= Total yearly rent	$ 131,400	$ 13,560

*From Survey

Local Business Expenditures by SCCC Students - Cont'd

	Summer Sessions
Monthly spending per student	44
X Number of months	2
X Students in category	969
= Total summer spending	$ 85,272

Total Spending by Part-Time Students	$ 1,166,740
Local Business Expenditures by SCCC Students	$ 3,594,080

SCCC FULL-TIME STUDENT ENROLLMENT[R]

Table 19.

	Fall 1981	Spring 1982	Average	Total	Grand % of Total
In-County	822	842	832	1,664	61
Out-County	510	550	530	1,060	39
Grand Total	1,332	1,392		2,724	100

This calculation is from final paid counts and includes duplicates.

Average Enrollment	626	696		681

R Source: SCCC Office of the Registrar

SCCC PART TIME STUDENT ENROLLMENT[R]

Table 20.

	Fall 1981	Spring 1982	Average	Total	Grand % of Total
In-County	1,262	1,169	1,216	2,341	67
Out-of-County	613	600	607	1,213	33
Grand Total	1,875	1,755		3,630	100
Average Enrollment	938	878		1,815	

R Source: SCCC Office of the Registrar

Table 21.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY

EXPENDITURES PER STUDENT PER YEAR

Student Group	Yearly Total Expenditures	/	Number in Group	=	Expenditures per Student
In-county full-time	$ 1,589,340	/	832	=	$ 1910
In-county part-time	800,200	/	1216	=	658
Out-of-county full-time	838,000	/	530	=	1581
Out-of-county part-time	281,268	/	607	=	463
Summer	85,272	/	969	=	88

Yearly expenditures were derived from data gathered on the student survey.

Table 22.

SCCC FULL-TIME STUDENT RENTERS
LIVING IN SCHENECTADY COUNTY

Students	Currently Residing in Sch'dy County	X	Fraction of Respondents Who Rent*	=	Estimated Renters
Officially residents of Schenectady County	832	X	61/198	=	258
Out-of-County residents	530	X	22/98	=	117
Totals	1,362				375

* These are results from the student survey.

SCCC PART-TIME STUDENT RENTERS LIVING IN SCHENECTADY COUNTY IN ORDER TO ATTEND SCCC

Table 23.

Students	Currently Residing in Sch'dy County	X	Fraction of Respondents Who Rent*	=	Estimated Renters
Officially residents of Schenectady County	1,216	X	18/282	=	73
Out-of-County residents	607	X	2/109	=	12
Totals	1,823				85

*From Survey

Table 24.

SCCC STAFF SPENDING IN SCHENECTADY COUNTY

Group	Number in Group	Per Cent of Total	Group Take-Home Pay	Per Cent Spent in Sch'dy County	Amount Spent in County
Professional staff					
In-county	47	54%	$ 517,330	83½%	$ 431,971
Out-of-county	40	46%	440,689	38 %	169,500
Total	87	100%	$ 958,019		$ 611,471
Non-professional staff					
In-county	71	100%	$ 530,663	92½%	$ 490,863
Total SCCC Staff Spending in Schenectady County	158	63%	$1,488,682	74 %	$1,102,334

Table 25.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS SPENDING ASSOCIATED WITH SCCC

Number of SCCC-related school children X Total school budgets in Schenectady County
Total public school population

= Public school spending associated with SCCC.

$$\frac{52}{25,616} \times \$79,424,210 = \$158,848$$

Table 26.

MUNICIPAL SPENDING ASSOCIATED WITH SCCC

Number of SCCC students + Number of people in SCCC staff households
Total population of Schenectady County

X Total of municipal budgets in Schenectady County = Municipal Spending Associated with SCCC

$$\frac{1345}{149,946} \times \$54,364,288 = \$487,642$$

Professional staff: 85 households @ 217 per household	=	221 persons
Non-professional staff: 71 households @ 2.6 per household	=	192
Full-time students in-county		832
Full-time students out-of-county living in Schenectady		100
Total		1345 persons

Student heads-of-household are counted as one.
Children of students were not counted in the school budgets item.
Part-time SCCC staff were notccounted in the Associated Spending calculations for school district and municipal spending.

COLLEGE-RELATED LOCAL BUSINESS VOLUME

Table 27.

STUDENTS		
Full-Time		
In-county residents		
Non-housing	$ 1,148,160	
Rent	441,180	
Total	$ 1,589,340	
Out-of-county residents		
Non-housing	$ 662,500	
Rent in Schenectady County	175,500	
Total	$ 838,000	
Total for Full-Time Students		$ 2,427,340
Part-Time		
In-county residents		
Non-housing	$ 668,800	
Rent	131,400	
Total	$ 800,200	
Out-of-county residents		
Non-housing	$ 267,708	
Rent	13,560	
Total	$ 281,268	
Summer Sessions		
Non-housing	$ 85,272	
Total for Part-Time Students		$ 1,166,740
Total Local Business Expenditures by Students		$ 3,594,080
EMPLOYEES		
Professional		
Full-time	$ 611,471	
Non-Professional		
Full-time	$ 490,863	
Total Local Business Expenditures by Employees		$ 1,102,334

College-Related Local Business Volume - Cont'd

THE COLLEGE

Direct purchases	$ 403,695
Faculty-Student Association	32,232
Student Government and athletics	25,000

Total Local Business Expenditures by SCCC		$ 460,927
SCCC-Related Local Expenditures		$ 5,157,341
X Multiplier		X 1.56*
College-Related Local Business Volume	$ 8,045,452	

*From Sanford Gordon, etc. See page 22.

Appendix A

State University of New York
State University Plaza
Albany, New York 12246

Office of the Vice Chancellor
Finance and Business

December 17, 1981

TO: Community College Presidents
Community College Business Officers

SUBJECT: Approved 1981-82 Operating Charge-back Rates for Community Colleges

Pursuant to the provisions of Subdivision four of Section 6305 of the Education Law, the following 1981-82 community college operating charge-back rates per full-time equivalent student have been approved:

College	Approved Operating Charge-back Rate per Full-time Equivalent Student
Adirondack Community College	$ 560
Broome Community College	610
Cayuga County Community College	990
Clinton Community College	1,320
Columbia-Greene Community College	1,090
CC of Finger Lakes	900
Corning Community College	1,330
Dutchess Community College	1,200
Erie Community College City, North and South	510
Fashion Institute of Technology	2,340
Fulton-Montgomery Community College	1,230
Genesee Community College	1,390
Herkimer County Community College	690
Hudson Valley Community College	1,070
Jamestown Community College	710
Jefferson Community College	910
Mohawk Valley Community College	580

Monroe Community College	870
Nassau Community College	910
Niagara County Community College	1,090
Onondaga Community College	1,000
Orange County Community College	1,020
Rockland Community College	710
Schenectady County Community College	940
Suffolk County Community College	750
Sullivan County Community College	2,000
Tompkins-Cortland Community College	820
Ulster County Community College	1,320

The operating charge-back rates for North Country and Westchester Community Colleges will be forwarded upon their approval.

Sincerely,

Harry K. Spindler
Vice Chancellor for Finance and Business

CA/mn

ECONOMIC IMPACT STUDY

Schenectady County Community College

Student Survey — Spring 1982

Purpose: The following questions are designed to gather information about the economic contribution of the college, its staff and students to Schenectady County. We ask your cooperation and assure you that all information given by you will remain confidential. Do not sign your name or otherwise identify yourself.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ASSISTANCE!

1. What is your student status? (A full-time student is one who is enrolled in 12 or more credit hours.) Check one.

   a) _____ Full-time student
   b) _____ Part-time student
   c) If part-time, how many credits will you have taken this academic year (September 1981 through August 1982)? _____

2. What is your sex? (Check one) a) _____ Female b) _____ Male

3. Is your legal residence in Schenectady County? (Check one) a) _____ Yes b) _____ No

4. In what type of housing do you reside during the school year? (Check one)

   a) _____ Rent (yourself and/or with others)
   b) _____ Own your own home
   c) _____ Live with parents or relatives rent-free
   d) _____ Pay rent at parents' or relatives' home
   e) _____ Other (specify): _____

5. Do you rent a room or apartment in Schenectady County, separate from your legal residence specifically to be close to college during the school year? (Check one)

   a) _____ Yes b) _____ No

6. What is the approximate amount of money related to your costs of going to college that you spend per month in Schenectady County in the following categories?

   a) Transportation to and from classes $_____
   b) Books and school expenses (do not include tuition) $_____
   c) Food (if applicable) $_____
   d) Housing (if applicable) $_____
   e) Other expenses $_____

7. Do you think you would be attending another college outside Schenectady County if SCCC did not exist? (Check one) a) _____ Yes b) _____ No

8. Please check each of the academic sessions listed below during which you were or will be enrolled.

a) Fall 1981 _____
b) Spring 1982 _____
c) Summer 1982 _____

9. Are you employed while you are a student at Schenectady County Community College?

a) _____ Yes b) _____ No

If "YES," please indicate how many hours per week during the period September 1981 to August 1982 in the appropriate column below:

Regular Employment		Vacation/Summer Employment	
Full time 35-40 hours	_____	Full time 35-40 hours	_____
Part time 25-34 hours	_____	Part time 25-34 hours	_____
15-24 hours	_____	15-24 hours	_____
5-14 hours	_____	5-14 hours	_____
less then 5 hours	_____	less than 5 hours	_____

ECONOMIC IMPACT STUDY

Appendix C

Schenectady County Community College

College Staff Survey

Purpose: The following questions are designed to gather information about spending patterns of faculty and staff of Schenectady County Community College within Schenectady County. We need your cooperation to estimate group economic data and assure you that all individual responses will be kept confidential. Do not sign your name or otherwise identify yourself.

NOTE: If your spouse is also employed by the College and completing a questionnaire, please provide only one household cost estimate to the questions asking dollar amounts.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ASSISTANCE!

1. What is your age? (Check one) a) 20 and under ____ d) 51 - 65 ____
   b) 21 - 35 ____ e) over 65 ____
   c) 36 - 50 ____

2. What is your sex? (Check one) a) Female ____ b) Male ____

3. Are you employed full-time ____ or part-time ____ ? (Check one)

4. Do you live in Schenectady County? a) Yes ____ b) No ____

5. Please estimate the dollar amount spent each month in Schenectady County for the following categories of expenses:

   food and clothing $_____
   transportation $_____
   entertainment $_____
   all other $_____

   Monthly total $_____

6. Do you hold a mortgage with a bank in Schenectady County? a) Yes ____ b) No ____

   If your answer is "YES," please check which of the following corresponds to your monthly mortgage payments, excluding taxes and insurance:

   a) less than $100 ____
   b) $100 - 149 ____
   c) $150 - 199 ____
   d) $200 - 249 ____
   e) $250 - 299 ____
   f) $300 - 349 ____
   g) $350 - 399 ____
   h) $400 - 449 ____
   i) $450 - 499 ____
   j) $500 or more ____

7. Do you hold auto, personal, home improvement or other major loans with a bank in Schenectady County? a) Yes ____ b) No ____

   If "YES," please check which of the following corresponds to your monthly payment:

   a) less than $50 ____
   b) $51 - 100 ____
   c) $101 - 150 ____
   d) $151 - 200 ____
   e) $201 - 250 ____
   f) $251 - 300 ____
   g) $301 - 350 ____
   h) $351 - 400 ____
   i) over $400 ____

[*The remainder of the questions should be answered only by those who reside in Schenectady County.*]

8. In what type of housing do you reside?

   a) Rental apartment ____
   b) Rental house ____
   c) Own home ____
   d) Home of parent(s) ____
   e) Other (specify): _____

9. What is the approximate dollar amount per month which you spend for housing (rent and/or other housing expenses) excluding the mortgage amount given in #6 on the previous page?

   $_____

10. Please estimate the percentage of your annual take-home income which is spent outside of Schenectady County.

    _____%

11. How many persons are in your household? (Yourself, your spouse, children, and other dependents) _____

    In your household how many:

    a) are children not in school? ____
    b) attend public schools, grades K-12 in Schenectady County? ____
    c) attend non-public schools, grades K-12 in Schenectady County? ____

12. Please estimate the dollar amount spent by your household in the last 12 months for Schenectady County property taxes. $_____

    for school district property taxes. $_____

Appendix D

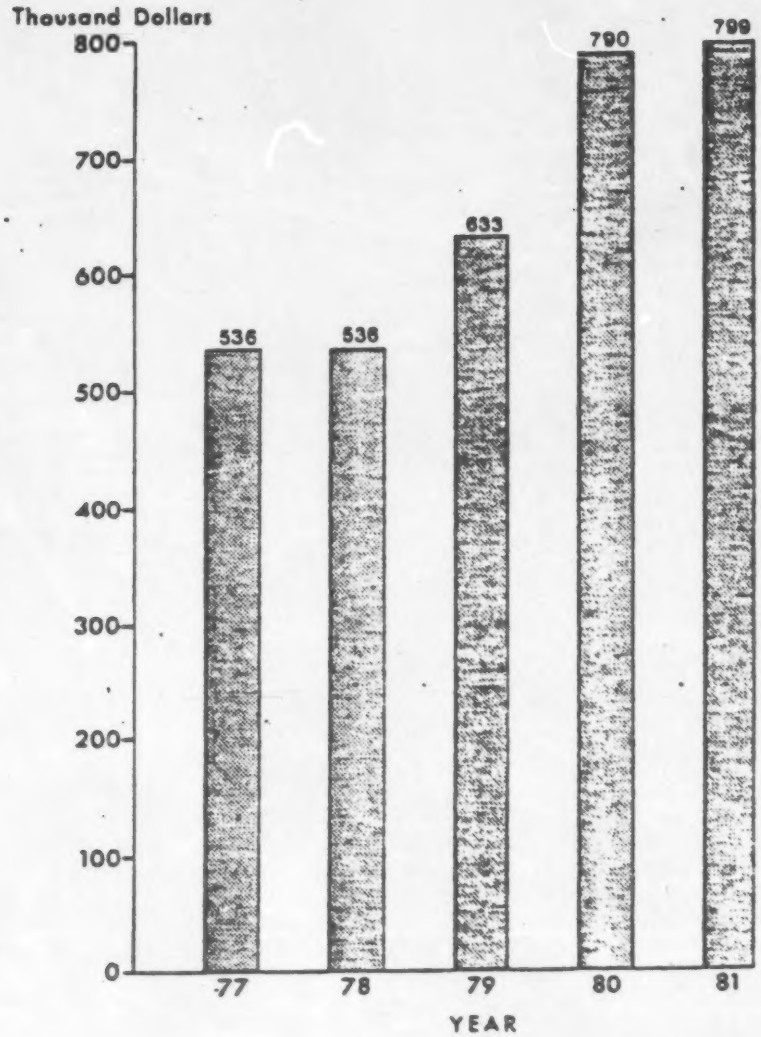
SAMPLE MULTIPLIERS USED IN CALCULATING LOCAL BUSINESS VOLUME FROM COLLEGE-RELATED EXPENDITURES

Institution or Other Source	Stimulation of Local Business Volume	Purchases by Local Businesses	Total Multiplier
Caffrey and Isaacs (model)	.60 - .80	.15 - .30	1.75 - 2.10
Maryland Community Colleges			2.00
Genesee Community College			1.83
Northern Illinois University at DeKalb	.50	.30	1.80
Six Community Colleges in Illinois	.60	.15	1.75
SUNY Buffalo			1.60
Schenectady County Community College			1.56
Allegany Community College			1.35
College of DuPage			1.00

These multipliers may be found in the text of the reports made by or for these colleges. The reports are identified more fully in the bibliography.

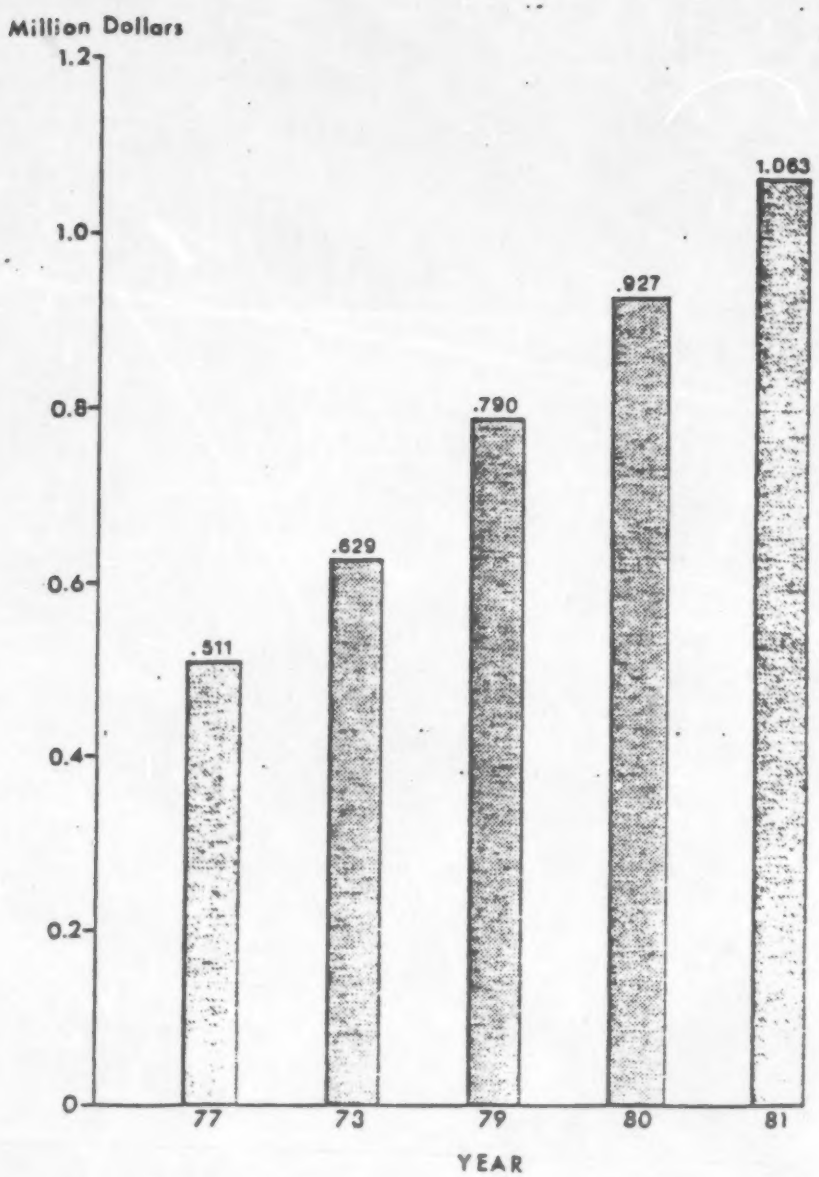
Appendix E

SCHENECTADY COUNTY CONTRIBUTION
TO THE
SCHENECTADY COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE
1977-1981



Appendix F

OTHER COMMUNITY COLLEGE CHARGEBACK EXPENDITURES
FOR THE YEARS 1977-1981



The above, of course, are state mandated expenditures over which we have no control (when the student chooses to attend an out-of-the County community college).

FINANCIAL AID TO SCHENECTADY COUNTY RESIDENTS

Source	Total Paid to All Students	X	Fraction Paid to Sch'dy County Students	=	Total Paid to Sch'dy Stud.
New York State Tuition Assistance Program (TAP)	$ 430,115		832/1362		$ 262,743
Guaranteed Loans	1,231,266		832/1362		752,139
Regents Scholarship	5,525		832/1362		3,375
Total New York Source	$1,666,906				$1,018,257
United States Government Basic Educational Opportunity Grant (Pell)	$ 562,871		832/1362		343,839
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant(SEOG)	27,804		832/1362		16,985
College Work-Study Program	28,448		832/1362		17,378
Educational Opportunity Program	14,500		832/1362		8,858
National Direct Student Loans (NDSL)	13,586		832/1362		8,299
Social Security	418,660		832/1362		225,745
Veterans Administration Payments	499,972		832/1362		305,416
Total U.S. Government Source					$ 926,520
Total Financial Aid to Schenectady County Residents					$2,871,297

The fraction used is for the average of the full-time enrollments in Fall and Spring semesters 1981-82. It is assumed that the proportion would be the same where the award was made to part-time students. Most of the aid is for full-time students.

COMPARISON OF COUNTY COSTS FOR SCHENECTADY COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE STUDENTS ATTENDING SCHENECTADY COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE OR ATTENDING HUDSON VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

	UNIT COST SCCC	UNIT COST HVCC
1979/1980	$ 955.74	$ 1,174.59
1980/1981	$ 715.86	$ 1,278.24
1981/1982	$ 633.72	$ 1,355.65

	TOTAL COST TO COUNTY - SCCC	TOTAL COST TO COUNTY - HVCC
1979/1980	$ 789,916	$ 716,210
1980/1981	$ 798,615	$ 835,932
1981/1982	$ 798,615	$ 911,188

	COUNTY FTE AT SCCC	COUNTY FTE AT HVCC
1979/1980	826.5	609.8
1980/1981	1,115.6	653.9
1981/1982	1,260.2	672.1

COST TO COUNTY TO SEND ALL SCCC STUDENTS TO HVCC

		SAVINGS TO SCHENECTADY COUNTY
1979/1980	$ 970,798	$ 180,882
1980/1981	$ 1,424,004	$ 627,389
1981/1982	$ 1,708,390	$ 909,775

TOTAL 3-YEAR SAVINGS TO COUNTY BY SPONSORING THEIR OWN COMMUNITY COLLEGE $ 1,718,046

Source: Office of the Dean of Administration SCCC - August, 1982

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Andersen, Roger C. Allegany Community College: Its Impact on the Community. Cumberland, Maryland: Allegany Community College, July, 1978.

Butler, Oscar P., Jr., and Malverse A. Nicholson. A Profile of the Economic Impact of South Carolina State College on Orangeburg, South Carolina. Orangeburg, South Carolina: South Carolina State College, 1974 (est.)

Caffrey, John, and Herbert H. Isaacs. Estimating the Impact of a College or University on the Local Economy. Washington, D.C.: American Council on Education, 1971.

Economic Impact on the Greater Cumberland County Community. Fayetteville, North Carolina: Fayetteville State University, 1977 (est.)

Handbook for Conducting a Study of the Economic Impact of a Community College (Revised Edition). Springfield, Illinois: Illinois Community College Board, November, 1980.

Hassan, Jamal. The College and the Local Economy: The Economic Impact of Genesee Community College on Genesee County. Batavia, New York: Hassan Management Consultants commissioned by the Office of the President, Genesee Community College, November, 1977.

"Higher Ed: Central to U.S. Economy." Higher Education & National Affairs, March 19, 1982, pp. 1, 4, 5.

Knobel, Andy. "Community College Gets High Marks." Syracuse Post-Standard, July 28, 1982.

Lake, Dale B., Byron McClenney, and James F. Gollattscheck. Assessing Community-College Impacts: Three Case Studies. Frank Armijo, ed. Boulder, Colorado: National Center for Higher Education Management Systems, 1979.

Linthicum, Dorothy S. "Economic Impacts of Maryland Community Colleges." Bulletin of the Maryland State Board for Community Colleges, September, 1978.

Magarrell, Jack. "More Colleges Marshal Data To Demonstrate Their Economic Impact." Chronicle of Higher Education, March 10, 1982.

Manilla, S. James, Stewart V. Lancaster, Mel A. Everingham, Charles T. Reinebold, editorial committee. Arizona's Richest Resource: The Impact of Community Colleges on Arizona's Economy. Pima County, Arizona: Arizona Community Colleges, 1982.

Office for Community Colleges. "The Economic Impact of SUNY Community Colleges." Analysis Paper No. 823. Albany, New York: State University of New York, September, 1982.

Office of Policy Analysis. "Economic Impact Study." Albany, New York: State University of New York, April, 1979.

Packwood, Gene, Chairperson, Research Committee. "The Impact of Community Colleges on Michigan and Its Economy." University Center, Michigan: 29 Publicly Supported Community Colleges of Michigan, October, 1981.

The President's Ad Hoc Committee on the Impact of the College at New Paltz. A Working Draft: The Impact of the College at New Paltz Upon the Community. New Paltz, New York: State University College at New Paltz, February, 1981.

Regan, Edward V. Special Report on Municipal Affairs for Local Fiscal Years Ended in 1980. Legislative Document No. 92. Albany, New York: State of New York Office of the State Comptroller, May, 1982.

Regional Economic Assistance Center. Economic Impact of the State University of New York at Buffalo on the County of Erie. Buffalo: SUNY-Buffalo School of Management, April, 1982.

Shipchandler, Zoher E., and Alexander A. Sunday. "University Spending Impact: Fort Wayne." Fort Wayne, Indiana: Indiana University-Purdue University at Fort Wayne, 1976.

Skeels, Jack W. The Effect of Northern Illinois University Upon the DeKalb Economy, 1978.

Sotherden, Stephen, William Smith, and Paul Bowkun. The Economic Impact of Mohawk Valley Community College Upon Oneida County. Utica, New York: Mohawk Valley Community College, 1978.

UNIV. SITY OF CALIFORNIA
ERIC CLEARINGHOUSE FOR
JUNIOR COLLEGES
8118 MATH-SCIENCES BUILDING
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

MAR 23 1984